

# **State of Alaska FY2003 Governor's Operating Budget**

## **Department of Public Safety Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault BRU/Component Budget Summary**

## **BRU/Component: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**(There is only one component in this BRU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate BRU section.)**

**Contact: Juanita Hensley, Interim Executive Director**

**Tel:** (907) 465-4356 **Fax:** (907) 465-3627 **E-mail:** [juanita\\_hensley@dps.state.ak.us](mailto:juanita_hensley@dps.state.ak.us)

### **Component Mission**

To provide immediate safety and support to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and incest, and to reduce the incidence of these crimes in Alaska.

### **Component Services Provided**

Statutory duties of the Council include:

- 1) Develop, implement, maintain, and monitor domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs.
- 2) Coordinate services provided by state agencies and community groups dealing with domestic violence and sexual assault, and provide technical assistance to those agencies and groups.
- 3) Develop and implement a standardized data collection system on domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention.
- 4) Conduct public hearings and studies on issues relating to violence, including domestic violence and sexual assault, and on issues relating to the role of crisis intervention and prevention.
- 5) Receive and dispense state and federal money and award grants and contracts from appropriations for the purpose to qualified local community entities for domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs.
- 6) Oversee and audit domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs that receive these funds.
- 7) Provide fiscal and technical assistance to domestic violence and sexual assault programs.
- 8) Adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of AS 18.66 and to protect the health, safety, well being, and privacy of persons receiving services financed with grants or contracts under that chapter.
- 9) Consult with the Department of Health and Social Services in the formulation of standards and procedures for the delivery of services to victims of domestic violence by health care facilities and practitioners of healing arts and personnel in those facilities.
- 10) Consult with the Alaska Police Standards Council and other police training programs in the state to develop training programs regarding domestic violence for police, correction, probation, and parole officers.
- 11) Consult with public employers, the Alaska Supreme Court, school districts, and prosecuting authorities to provide continuing education courses in domestic violence to employees.

### **Component Goals and Strategies**

- 1) INTERVENE IN THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE BY PROVIDING A CONTINUUM OF SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT TO HELP MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF THE VIOLENCE AND TO PROVIDE EDUCATION AND OUTREACH TOWARDS PREVENTING FUTURE VIOLENCE.

A) To prevent deaths and protect the physical safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their children by providing:

- 50,164 Nights of shelters and safe homes
- 8,210 Emergency transports of victims from rural Alaska to safe locations
- 10,629 Crisis calls to 24-hour, toll-free crisis lines in more than 18 communities throughout Alaska
- 3,637 Protective orders and court accompaniments
- 11,643 Safety checks and follow-up services

B) To alleviate the trauma and suffering of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and ensure their subsequent safety by providing women and children:

30,088 Individual and group counseling services  
9,020 Childcare services  
20,380 Group sessions

C) To empower victim survivors to become self-sufficient and remain safe through providing:

12,567 Advocacy services to medical, police, courts and other agencies  
6,470 Legal advocacy services  
2,164 Employment Advocacy

-Close the gap on unmet needs by extending services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims who are unserved or underserved in rural Alaska.

2. Through a common vision, create a strong network among individuals working to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual Assault and ensure a coordinated community response to domestic violence and sexual assault incidents.

- Continue implementation of Action Plan items from the Governor's Domestic Violence Summit
- Develop and implement the Statewide Sexual Assault Strategic Plan
- Continue statewide coordination efforts with systems responders to improve response and services
- Continue training of all systems personnel on the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault
- Continue work to increase the successful investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault cases by working with the criminal justice system to develop and implement more effective policies, protocols, orders and services
- Provide accurate information and objective feedback to service providers, policy-makers, and administrators to assist them in making needed systematic changes and to find new solutions for dealing with the problem of domestic violence and sexual assault.

3) DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION EFFORT ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT, WHICH MOVES PEOPLE TOWARD A COMMON PHILOSOPHY OF ZERO TOLERANCE.

- Increase public awareness and knowledge of the extent of domestic violence and sexual assault and their consequences for the victims, perpetrators, and communities
- Eliminate the conditions within our institutions, communities and relationships that encourage violence against women by working with communities and other groups to affect societal and systemic change.

### **Key Component Issues for FY2002 – 2003**

Crimes of domestic violence and sexual assault are unacceptable, yet the crime rate against women in the United States continues to be significantly higher than in other countries. In the United States a woman is beaten every 9 seconds, and a reported 4,000 battered women are killed every year. In addition, the U.S. has a rape rate which is nearly 4 times higher than Germany's, 13 times higher than England's, and more than 20 times higher than in Japan. According to a study compiled by the staff of the Alaska Senate Judiciary Committee, 25 million of all of the American women alive today either have been or will be raped at least once in their lifetime.

Nationwide, more than one million abused women each year seek medical assistance for injuries caused by abuse. Medical expenses from domestic violence total at least \$3 to \$5 billion annually. Businesses forfeit another \$100 million in lost wages, sick leave, absenteeism and non-productivity (Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition, 1991).

Most victims of domestic violence have nowhere to go. More than half of all homeless women are on the street because they are fleeing domestic violence. In the entire United States, there are only 1,700 shelters for battered women and children compared to 3,807 animal shelters.

Crimes of domestic violence and sexual assault are even greater in Alaska. In FY98, ten people, women, men and a child, died as a result of violence in the family. Domestic violence affects Alaskans of every ethnic and economic group; rural as well as urban residents. According to the Institute of Social and Economic Research, women in Alaska face a

much higher risk of homicide than women nationwide. Non-Native Alaskan women are killed 1.5 times more often than the average for women in the United States. Native women are killed 4.5 times more often.

The trend is increasing. In 1990, 50% of female murder victims in Alaska were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. In 1995, 80% of homicides in Alaska were domestic violence related. In 1996, four of the sixteen domestic violence related deaths were children.

A statewide survey of Alaskan women (Stockholm and Helms, 1986) found: 10.2% (19,259 women) had been abused in an intimate relationship in the previous 12 months; 26% (49,091 women) had been abused by their spouses or live-in partners at some point in their adult lives. For most of these women, the abuse occurred at least once a month. In a single year, 13,200 women in Alaska required medical treatment by a doctor or hospital for injuries sustained through abuse.

Since 1993, Alaska has had the dubious distinction of being number one in the nation for the highest rate of reported rapes per capita. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting for 1996, the rate of forcible rape in Alaska was 2.2 times higher per capita than the national average.

Child abuse is also a major problem in this state. The national reported incidence of child sexual abuse has more than tripled in the 1980's from 42,900 to 155,900 children. In Alaska, these reports have skyrocketed. From 1980 to 1990, the Division of Family and Youth Services' annual reports of suspected and adjudicated child sexual abuse rose from 185 to 2,039. Recent studies indicate that 38% of Alaskan children will experience sexual abuse in some form by the age of 18.

These numbers, whether national or Alaskan, must be viewed in light of reported assaults rather than actual assaults. It is estimated that between 7% and 20% of all sexual assaults are reported to authorities. In 1997, there were 375 reported sexual assaults (Alaska Crime and Arrest Trends 1995-1997). Using these estimates, it means that the actual number of sexual assaults was between 1,875 and 5,357.

Why is there such a low reporting rate? Only 15% of the assaults fit what is the traditionally accepted concept of rape; a stranger surprising the victim in an isolated area. In the remaining 85% of all sexual assaults the offender is known to the victim, which can confuse the victim and society's perception of responsibility. The victim may question herself for culpability. Coupled with the knowledge of society's misperceptions of rape, a victim may be reluctant to come forward and expose herself to the second "victimization" by society.

Finally, the problem of violence against women includes their children. Experts estimate between 3.3 and 10 million children annually witness domestic violence. An estimated 87% of children in homes with domestic violence witness the abuse. A 1992 report from Alaska's Department of Health and Social Services states there are over 13,000 runaway incidents annually in Alaska, and over 1,800 youth are homeless. Being physically and sexually abused were given as the primary reasons for running away and being homeless. During FY94, 2,766 minors joined their mother in receiving services from the domestic violence and sexual assault intervention agencies in Alaska. Violence against women affects their children.

The most effective way to impact the crimes of violence against women is to have a strong societal and criminal justice response that holds offenders accountable for their actions. Alaska has many positive responses and systems in place to address these crimes. Domestic violence and sexual assault community-based programs exist throughout Alaska. The Alaska State Troopers and local police departments have strong intervention based protocols for responding to crimes against women, as does the Department of Law. The Legislature has been very supportive in terms of passing legislation that emphasizes the criminal nature of these offenses.

Alaska has been recognized for the breadth and depth of its Omnibus Domestic Violence Bill that was passed in 1996. It improved access, relief and enforcement of protection orders; addressed accountability for batterers in the form of enhanced penalties, firearms restrictions, mandatory jail time, and development of batterers programs; protected child custody rights for abused women; required training for police and court personnel; and increased victim safety by requiring notification of any change of status for an inmate.

Yet, problems remain. Much more needs to be done:

- Alaska needs more resources for shelters, transitional housing and victim services including services to children

- The needs of rural Alaska must be addressed to more effectively respond to domestic violence and sexual assault in the bush and villages
- Better coordination of community responses to domestic violence and sexual assault
- Much greater attention to how domestic violence affects children
- Offenders need to be held more accountable for their violence
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### **Major Component Accomplishments in 2001**

#### **CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES:**

The Council continued funding for 21 domestic violence and sexual assault agencies which provided:

50,164 Nights of safety in shelters and safe homes  
8,210 Emergency and other transports of victims  
8,835 Crisis intervention services to victims and their children  
10,629 Crisis calls to 24-hour toll-free lines in 18 Alaskan communities  
11,643 Safety checks and follow-up services  
3,637 Protective Order and court accompaniments  
30,088 Individual and group counseling services  
12,567 Advocacy services to medical, law enforcement, courts and other agencies  
5,851 Legal advocacy services  
9,020 Childcare services

#### **PREVENTION EDUCATION:**

Initiated sexual assault prevention activities aimed at youth, aged 11 to 19 years old, including peer group counseling programs, youth-generated community education programs and youth retreats to learn about sexual assault. Created and aired nine domestic violence and sexual assault radio public service announcements on 33 radio stations throughout Alaska.

Developed and implemented two public services announcements running statewide during April for Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

Developed training video for teens to use in school presentations.

#### **VICTIM INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION EVERYDAY (VINE):**

In fulfilling its obligation under the Domestic Violence Act, the Department of Corrections implemented the VINE system, a computer program, which provides victims of crime continuous access to vital inmate information over the phone. By calling the VINE telephone number, a crime victim can determine the current custody status of the person(s) who victimized them. Victims can also register with the VINE program to be automatically notified of the release, transfer or escape of a specific intimate. Staffing for technical assistance calls with victims was provided by the Council and the service is for victims of all violent crimes.

#### **CENTRAL REGISTRY OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS:**

To improve victim safety by tracking protective orders, the Department of Public Safety developed and is maintaining a central registry of protective orders issued by or filed with the court, including out of state protective orders. The registry was implemented in the existing Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) which provides 24-hour, seven days a week availability. The registry includes emergency, ex parte and protective orders and historical data for all three order types is retained. This year's project brings the updates and changes needed for compliance up to date. Alaska is also a participant in the federal Protection Order File contained in the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Prosecutors now have access to information about current and past civil orders which provides the history of the offender with current and former partners. The information is essential to courts when determining conditions of release (pretrial and post conviction) in order to coordinate effective protection mechanisms for victims and their family members. Probation and parole officers also access this information to improve their ability to monitor offenders and increase victim safety.

#### **COMMUNITY COLLABORATIONS:**

As the lead agency for the Violence Against Women Act STOP Project, the Planning Committee developed a collaborative statewide effort with law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim advocates and service providers, and achieved the following:

**Victim Services:** Continued the Legal Advocacy Project which provided training and legal consultation to victim advocates, updated the Women's Legal Rights Handbook, provided legal representation to immigrant battered women, and in the process of initiating a pro-bono program.

**Prosecution:** Statewide conference for prosecutors and paralegal on sexual assault and stalking prosecution, Paralegal Coordinator to mentor and train paralegal in assisting domestic violence and sexual assault clients, and audio-visual equipment for use at trial.

**Law Enforcement:** Development of statewide training of law enforcement officers on the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault, evidence collection, mandatory arrest issues, interviewing children as witness, and the changes in federal, state and local laws.

**Judicial:** Training of judges, magistrates, and other court personnel on domestic violence dynamics, development of a benchbook for use by judicial officers on guidelines and methods of handling domestic violence, and video equipment for courtroom presentation of domestic violence and sexual cases.

**Sexual Assault:** Sexual assault training of law enforcement, prosecution, victim advocacy and health personnel conducted throughout rural Alaska.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), multi-disciplinary community-based teams that include emergency room nurses, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and victims advocates who work together to provide support to sexual assault victims. Some form of sexual assault response teams exist in almost all communities in Alaska that have a domestic violence/sexual assault program. The structure of these teams varies based on the needs and the available resources in each community.

### **Statutory and Regulatory Authority**

- 1) Child Protection and Training (AS 47.17.022)
- 2) Child Protection - Duties of department in domestic violence cases (AS 47.17.035)
- 3) Claims - Presentation of claims required (2 AAC 25.010)
- 4) Conflict of Interest - Report of financial and business interests (AS 39.50.020)
- 5) Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (13 AAC 90.010-190)
- 6) Department of Corrections - Duties of department (AS 44.28.020)
- 7) Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (AS 18.66.010-990)
- 8) Domestic Violence Training (AS 18.65.510)
- 9) Grant Administration - Audit requirements (2 AAC 45.010)
- 10) Grant Programs (13 AAC 95.010-900)
- 11) Health and Safety Education - Curriculum (AS 14.30.360)
- 12) Permanent Fund - Public Notice (AS 43.23.028)
- 13) Sentencing and Probation - day fines (AS 12.55.036)
- 14) Termination of state boards and commissions (AS 44.66.010)

### **Key Performance Measures for FY2003**

#### **Measure:**

The percentage of continuing clients.  
Sec 122 Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

#### **Alaska's Target & Progress:**

##### FY01 case numbers

Total number of victims of domestic violence: 7,271

Total number of repeat victims of domestic violence: 3,563

Percentage: 49%

Total number of victims of sexual assault: 2,146  
Total number of repeat victims of sexual assault: 500  
Percentage: 23.3%

These numbers represent one full fiscal year of data. These numbers are gathered by the Council's database that was implemented on July 1, 2000. When we report to the legislature for FY03 we will be able to report two full years of data. The data represents clients served by Council funded programs.

**Background and Strategies:**

The national average number of times a victim of domestic violence needs to be in a shelter prior to having enough resources, safety and confidence to permanently remove the victim from the violence is 12 visits.

It is the hope of the Council that victims of domestic violence and sexual assault return to programs for continuing services as long as they are in need of help. In these case, of course, we will see repeat percentages increase.

**Measure:**

The percentage of the council's budget spent on prevention.  
Sec 122 Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Council's budget, by fiscal year, allocated specifically for prevention efforts:  
FY2002 - 38%\*  
FY2001 - 45%  
FY2000 - 42%

**Background and Strategies:**

The budget amount represented here is calculated by the specific projects identified each year for system change and improvement, media outreach, prevention campaigns, outreach to rural areas, and specific one-time projects that have been identified and funded by federal grants. This amount does fluctuate based on the special project funds available on a federal level each year.

\*The Council applied for an additional \$1.6 million in grants for prevention this year. However it did not receive approval for the additional money. If it had been awarded, 44% of total program funding would have been directed towards prevention efforts.

**Measure:**

The cost of shelter per night.  
Sec 122 Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

In FY01, the estimated cost of a shelter night was \$69.83 per night.

In FY00, the estimated cost of a shelter night was \$68.00 per night.  
The difference between the cost of FY00 and FY01 was adjusted by using the increase in the CPI of 2.7%.

**Background and Strategies:**

This estimate is determined by taking the costs of all direct services staff, rent, insurance, utilities and food costs and dividing this amount by the number of clients served. This is a simplistic and less than accurate method of determining costs as each shelter utilizes state funds in a different way. Based on the resources available on a local

level, each program uses the state funds to balance the full costs each year. In most areas, the communities donate the shelters.

**Measure:**

The amount spent for and the percentage reduction in domestic violence and sexual assault compared to the amount spent for that purpose last year.

Sec 122 Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

Estimated prevention funds in:

FY00 \$3,919.0

FY01 \$4,411.0

Estimated prevention funds scheduled to be spent in:

FY02 \$3,769.0

Percentage reduction in domestic violence and sexual assault cases from FY99-00 and from FY00-01.

DPS Sexual Assault cases:

FY00 +12.8%                      FY01 - 27%

DPS Domestic Violence cases:

FY00 +39.9%                      FY01 +10%

Combined DPS domestic violence and sexual assault cases:

FY00 +30.8%                      FY01 +5%

**Background and Strategies:**

The amount of prevention funds include all federal funds that are provided to law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections and victims service programs to work towards ending domestic violence and sexual assault. These numbers reflect only the known reported cases to APSIN. These numbers do not include all police departments and do not reflect consistent definitions. There is currently no statewide collection of data for these crimes. The closest statewide crime data is the Uniform Crime Reporting System, however only 30 of Alaska's police agencies consistently contribute crime data to this system. There are two key factors in considering this measure. Historically, only 10-16% of all domestic violence and sexual assault cases are ever reported to law enforcement. Secondly, when prevention efforts are increased, there are more victims reached leading to an increase in the number of police reports made and services requested. To see an actual decrease in domestic violence and sexual assault cases, based on prevention efforts, is a long-term goal.

**Measure:**

The incidence of reported domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

Sec 122 Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

The closest statewide crime data is the Uniform Crime Reporting System, however only 30 of Alaska's police agencies consistently contribute crime data to this system.

DPS reports domestic violence cases for:	FY00 2904	FY01 3208	+10%
DPS reports sexual assault cases for:	FY00 387	FY01 284	-27% .
DPS reports sexual abuse of a minor for:	FY00 611	FY01 543	-11% .

**Background and Strategies:**



For this measure, the data can only be drawn from cases addressed by the Alaska State Troopers. No statewide database for crime reporting exists. The closest statewide crime data is the Uniform Crime Reporting System, however only 30 of Alaska's police agencies consistently contribute crime data to this system.

**Measure:**

The number of homicides from domestic violence and sexual assault.  
Sec 122 Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

**Alaska's Target & Progress:**

These numbers are based on calendar year not fiscal year.

CY1998 DV Related Homicides 14		
CY1999 DV Related Homicides 22;	Percent change from previous year	+ 6.6%
CY2000 DV Related Homicides 5;	Percent change from previous year	- 23.5%

**Background and Strategies:**

The number of homicides resulting from these crimes is not consistently identified as such. Identifying homicides as being related to sexual assault is not consistently reported within the state's law enforcement agencies. The same can be true for domestic violence as there may have been domestic violence identified in the investigation but the crime is classified as a homicide with no reference to the domestic violence.

An accurate number for homicides related to sexual assault or domestic violence cannot be established.

## Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

## Component Financial Summary

All dollars in thousands

	FY2001 Actuals	FY2002 Authorized	FY2003 Governor
<b>Non-Formula Program:</b>			
<b>Component Expenditures:</b>			
71000 Personal Services	452.7	505.3	519.5
72000 Travel	62.6	61.5	61.5
73000 Contractual	915.0	780.1	1,250.1
74000 Supplies	10.5	12.3	12.3
75000 Equipment	31.6	6.2	6.2
76000 Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0
77000 Grants, Claims	7,799.8	8,345.6	7,875.6
78000 Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Expenditure Totals</b>	<b>9,272.2</b>	<b>9,711.0</b>	<b>9,725.2</b>
<b>Funding Sources:</b>			
1002 Federal Receipts	2,908.1	3,486.2	3,488.6
1004 General Fund Receipts	1,232.7	558.9	567.2
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	1,625.1	1,661.1	1,664.6
1050 Permanent Fund Dividend Fund	3,504.8	4,004.8	4,004.8
1053 Investment Loss Trust Fund	1.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Funding Totals</b>	<b>9,272.2</b>	<b>9,711.0</b>	<b>9,725.2</b>

## Estimated Revenue Collections

Description	Master Revenue Account	FY2001 Actuals	FY2002 Authorized	FY2002 Cash Estimate	FY2003 Governor	FY2004 Forecast
<b>Unrestricted Revenues</b>						
None.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Unrestricted Total</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Restricted Revenues</b>						
Federal Receipts	51010	2,908.1	3,486.2	3,486.2	3,488.6	3,488.6
Interagency Receipts	51015	1,625.1	1,661.1	1,661.1	1,664.6	1,664.6
Permanent Fund Dividend Fund	51160	3,504.8	4,004.8	4,004.8	4,004.8	4,004.8
Investment Loss Trust Fund	51393	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Restricted Total</b>		<b>8,039.5</b>	<b>9,152.1</b>	<b>9,152.1</b>	<b>9,158.0</b>	<b>9,158.0</b>
<b>Total Estimated Revenues</b>		<b>8,039.5</b>	<b>9,152.1</b>	<b>9,152.1</b>	<b>9,158.0</b>	<b>9,158.0</b>

**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Proposed Changes in Levels of Service for FY2003**

No service changes.

**Summary of Component Budget Changes**  
**From FY2002 Authorized to FY2003 Governor**

*All dollars in thousands*

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2002 Authorized</b>	<b>558.9</b>	<b>3,486.2</b>	<b>5,665.9</b>	<b>9,711.0</b>
<b>Adjustments which will continue current level of service:</b>				
-Year 3 Labor Costs - Net Change from FY2002	8.3	2.4	3.5	14.2
<b>FY2003 Governor</b>	<b>567.2</b>	<b>3,488.6</b>	<b>5,669.4</b>	<b>9,725.2</b>

**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault****Personal Services Information**

<b>Authorized Positions</b>		<b>Personal Services Costs</b>		
	<b><u>FY2002</u></b>	<b><u>FY2003</u></b>		
	<b><u>Authorized</u></b>	<b><u>Governor</u></b>		
Full-time	8	8	Annual Salaries	359,073
Part-time	0	0	COLA	9,679
Nonpermanent	0	0	Premium Pay	13,033
			Annual Benefits	144,263
			<i>Less 1.24% Vacancy Factor</i>	(6,548)
			Lump Sum Premium Pay	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>519,500</b>

**Position Classification Summary**

<b>Job Class Title</b>	<b>Anchorage</b>	<b>Fairbanks</b>	<b>Juneau</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Administrative Assistant	0	0	1	0	1
Administrative Clerk II	0	0	1	0	1
Administrative Manager III	0	0	1	0	1
Assoc Coordinator	0	0	3	0	3
Exec Dir Council DVA	0	0	1	0	1
Statistical Technician I	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>